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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1839.

ELECTRICAL ACTION SHOULD BE STUDIED.

There can be no doubt that electricity is a powerful agent in the promotion of the growth of vegetables, and perhaps also in retarding them when placed in certain situations and conditions. There is no doubt that it also has a strong action, or is active, when manures are changing from a solid to a liquid state in the soil, and when the liquid is being taken up into the plant and is converted or assimilated, as it is called, to the substance of the plant in question. It is undoubtedly active from the first germination of the seed—through all its stages of growth, maturity and decay. Indeed, we believe it to be ever active in all the phenomena of vegetation, of the weather, of the action of soils—and of the cold and the heat—the light and the shade—the moisture and the drouth, which we often witness and which have so important a bearing upon the prosperity or adversity of the farmer. An agent so varied and extensive in its action should be constantly studied; and yet in the whole range of the sciences there is no branch of them respecting which so little is known. Here there is a wide and almost a new field for investigation, holding out inducements for every one who feels interested in the success of the culture of the soil, whether he be merely an experimenter in philosophy or a practical cultivator.

Dr. Darwin, whose speculative turn of mind led him into the investigation of almost every thing connected with the animal and vegetable kingdom and many of whose suggestions, which, in his day, were considered the vagaries of a visionary enthusiast, have now been realized and established as undeniable facts, was among the first to turn attention to the action of electricity upon the soils and plants. He first suggested the importance of becoming acquainted with the laws of this fluid and of applying it to the promotion of the growth of plants. This is about all that has indeed been done. In his work entitled "*Phytologia*" he observes that "a profitable application of electricity to promote the growth of plants is not yet discovered, it is nevertheless probable, that in dry seasons, the erection of numerous metallic points on the surface of the ground, but a few feet high might in the night time contribute to precipitate the dew by facilitating the passage of electricity from the air into the earth, and that an erection of such points higher in the air by means of wires wrapped around tall rods, like angling rods, or elevated on buildings, might frequently precipitate showers from the higher parts of the atmosphere. Such points erected in gardens might promote a quicker vegetation of the plants in their vicinity by supplying them more abundantly with the electric ether."

Since his day, Galvanism, or voltaic electricity has been much investigated and many very important facts developed. The connection also of the electric fluid with what has been known by the name of heat and with magnetism has been also ascertained; and their union is so intimate that it is a matter of uncertainty whether they are all one and the same fluid under different circumstances, or separate. It is by Galvanism or by the action and aid of the galvanic battery that

many if not all of the laws which govern electrical action in the soil and upon plants can be most easily ascertained; and we would suggest to those who are now engaged in experimenting with this battery, to turn their attention to this branch of science and endeavor to ascertain all the facts that they possibly can.

BEECH TREE FOR HEDGES.

We believe that the Beech would make an admirable hedge. It is strong, durable and long lived. Going through a pasture the other day we met with some of them that had sprung up naturally very near together, and had been eaten down from time to time by cattle. They were about three feet high, the size of a man's wrist at the ground, very full of short and crabbed branches presenting an impenetrable barrier. We doubt if even a hog could get through. Now is the time to collect the nuts, and those who wish to have a hardy and flourishing hedge in a few years had better avail themselves of the opportunity and plant one this fall.



WILLIS'S ROOT CUTTER.

Since the increased attention to the raising of roots among our farmers, it has been an object to get some mode of cutting them up readily. Some put them into a box and take a common sharp shovel and cut them. Others have a cutter made like two shovels set at right angles to each other thus, —|— and cut them with that. Our correspondent R. recommends, in the first part of the current volume to take a piece of an old scythe—make a loop or eye at one end and a shank at the other—affix it to a block and cut them with that.

The above is a representation of Willis's Root cutter, which is a very simple machine, and will soon make small stuff of the biggest of your Ruta Bagas—beets or mangels. It is a cylinder set round with curved cutters, each one of which gouges a piece from the root as the cylinder revolves. The proprietors, Messrs. Breck & Co. Boston, say that "the great objection to all other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. No farmer should be without one of these machines."

The advantage of a good Root cutter to those who feed roots to sheep and cattle and even to hogs is very great, as it saves time to the feeder, and to have them cut is more convenient and less dangerous to the eater.

FACTORY GIRLS.

The following inquiry from our correspondent is answered by an extract from the Boston Times of Sept. 6th, published below. It is not the employment in a factory which makes the disgrace. The employment—the mere work, is as honorable as any other. But it is the danger of ruin—the deep, yawning, damning gulf of shame and infamy, into which the pure and innocent may fall, that we would warn you of. Read and judge for yourselves. The article by the Editor of the Times is in answer to a writer in the Lowell Courier.

FRIEND HOLMES:—If I recollect right, within a few weeks past, an intimation was given that an exposition would be made of the conduct of the Lowell factory girls, and is it not high time when persons become so regardless of the principles of rectitude as to advertise in public newspapers, and post up in public places advertisements, "500 GIRLS WANTED," and then tell them a fine great story about what girls earn there, and by these means allure many innocent girls from their friends and homes, to sacrifice their health, their characters and their all?

I say is it not time to give the alarm of impending danger, to such as those who have no other motive in going but the speedy accumulation of wealth, that they may shun the road so likely to lead them to shame and ruin? These are the views of one who thinks it small business to get \$2,00 a head for enlisting girls for the Lowell Factories.

MISREPRESENTATION. At the close of our last article on the Factory System, we said that one subject remained to be noticed—that is, the allegation that we have traduced and taken away the good name of the factory girls, to their injury—such is the substance—and our remark, that a majority are pure and virtuous is sneered at, as being put forth with an "appearance of candor." We mean to have the appearance and the reality. The reality, however unpalatable it may appear, induces us to deny the charge. The good name of the factory girls as a mass, was deeply tarnished before we wrote a word about them. Unfortunately the bad was known—the good was less openly proclaimed; and all had to suffer for the sins of the few. This, to be sure, was not the general consideration of society, but it was far too extensively prevalent—and so far as a very common opinion may go to prove anything, that very opinion derogatory as it has been, went to prove our assertions. However unjust, as a whole, such opinions have been, they have existed—many girls after leaving the factories, knowing this truth, have been ashamed to own that they have worked in them—and so far from taking away a good name, our efforts have been to take away a bad one. To call attention to the subject so that vice may be repressed and evil tendencies checked, has been our object, and its accomplishment would satisfy our ambition. Then would they be "a name and a praise in all the earth."

Have we told the truth? If so, there is an end of the controversy, upon all points of injury to any of the parties—either the owners, the operatives, or the community at large—three interested parties. For we hold that the truth, told of any great and common interest, must in the end produce good, though it may be unpleasant for the moment, and perhaps apparently injurious, in a mere temporary point of view. If the manufacturing system is to be permanently beneficial to all concerned, it must be well conducted for the best mutual interests for all concerned—the three great parties before mentioned. If the object merely is to make the most of to-day, without care for the morrow; if the selfishness of our generation is the only object of gratification; then it matters little what measures of destruction are adopted, so they answer the present

ends of the owners. Such we do not believe to be the purpose and feelings of the stockholders—or we should never have taken up a pen on the subject; despair would have prevented us from hoping good, where there existed neither humanity or philanthropy.

But have we told the truth? All has been uttered upon unquestionable evidence. Still, we have better, and stronger. Within a week, in conversation with one whose means of knowledge have been as good as those of any other individual, we have had ample confirmation of all our assertions. We premise that the gentleman alluded to has held a responsible situation in one of the largest Lowell companies. His character has been always above reproach—his philanthropy unbounded—his intelligence of the highest order. Without the slightest knowledge of our having written upon the subject, or of any replies from the Lowell Courier, the conversation naturally turned, as we had both been acquainted there, upon the character of the city as a place of residence, and he spoke particularly of the tendency to demoralization among the factory girls, and the difficulty of preventing it. He said he had thought much and earnestly upon the subject; and, with a view to control the stream, he had endeavored to ascertain the fountain. He went to each boarding house upon the corporation with which he was connected, to inquire the place from which each girl came; the situation of her parents or near connections; her previous occupation, and their various places of residence, &c. But even in obtaining this knowledge he was foiled. Those of course who had any points of shame would not disclose them; and upon their own stories all was fair and pure. Still he said he was perfectly aware of the existence and increase of a vast amount of corruption. He said he had been told by an intimate friend of his within a short time, that the extent of that disease, among the factory girls, which is at once the consequence and proof of pollution, is now perfectly frightful.

After these statements on his part, we told him of the substance of what we had written, and of our object and motive. He said it was a good work—how far it was possible to check the present existence of evil, he did not know. Where it was almost impossible to ascertain facts, it was almost equally impossible to find a remedy. The great good to be effected, he said, was to hold up a solemn warning to others, that they might be constantly on their guard. We remarked that if it were possible, a remedy should be promptly provided for this horrible moral deterioration; and that every effort should be made to that end. "Yes," he said, "it would be better that the whole Factory system should be annihilated, than that this corruption should continue to increase." These last are his words, and the substance of the conversation is truly represented.

Such is the testimony of one of the best men who ever was connected with the manufacturing establishments of Lowell: but having now no interest there whatever. It is his unprejudiced statement, founded upon intimate personal knowledge, gained in an official capacity. It supports all we have said on this point.

We consider the points proved, over and above our own knowledge—and proved by the highest authority, too—that there is a vast amount of corruption existing among the females of Lowell—that it tends to deteriorate and debase the population—and that it does actually endanger the future morals, and welfare, and happiness of the whole community. This being true, and the censoring writer for the Courier knows it to be true, why does he undertake, indirectly, to deny our assertions? Why does he not, like a philanthropist and a man, come to our aid, when we endeavor to stem the flood of vice, and to elevate that large and important portion of our population? Why does the Doctor vainly endeavor to cover up and hide the undermining sore, instead of probing and healing it?

It is not for us to point out remedial plans. Perhaps our best exertions to that end would prove abortive—but we commend to those interested, and who have power, the old adage—"where there is a will there is a way." It is for us, however,—and it is an imperative duty—to state the truth, and call the attention of the whole community to that truth. It is for us to state the necessity of reform now, and of prevention hereafter; and it lies badly in the hands of the writer of the Courier (for we take E. B. to be the Factory Girl) to sneer at our efforts in behalf of human nature, now in a rapid progress of degradation. If we can accomplish no more, we can at least tell those who are virtuous now, and especially the young and innocent of our surrounding population, that during any period of residence in a manufacturing population, they must wear an impenetrable armor of virtuous firmness—we can exhort them to apply to the means of moral and intellectual education, which are, thank God, liberally offered. Our prayer is, that the demand may equal the supply; and our deep sorrow

now is, that such is not the case now; and more especially that some few persons of intelligence and good standing in the community, endeavor to deceive the community in a belief in security for their daughters, which they know does not exist.

We repeat that in what we have written we have been zealous for good. What if the effect of our declarations might be to prevent some few young girls from entering the factories for a period? Our answer is, truth, affecting large masses, should never be concealed. What if we may have inflicted a temporary wound upon the feelings of some pure hearted, high minded girl, because she may suffer a reproach which falls broad-cast over the whole? Far better that it should be so, than that they and thousands of others should be led ignorantly into the path of destruction. We have done a good work and glory in it. If our own conscience gave us no reward, we should have found ample satisfaction, in the congratulations of both high and low who have bestowed abundant and generous praise.

Original.

Comparison of the cost in Maine of cultivating and raising Indian Corn and Wheat, not on a burnt piece, but on ploughed land.

Hearing an old farmer the other day observe that one acre of corn cost as much as four of wheat, which I supposed so egregiously erroneous, that it caused me to calculate the expense of each on an acre, and it is as follows. The land I consider must be prepared for both, sowing and planting, at nearly equal expense, only the corn acre must have ten dollars worth of manure more than the wheat acre, five only of which should be charged to the corn because of its after benefit to future crops.

Corn Dr. for extra manure	\$5 00
The expense of sowing and planting about the same as wheat, except the seed, here the corn is at less expense by at least two dollars. Seed	50
The cultivating or ploughing 3 times among the corn	1 50
Hoeing 3 times after cultivated among, one dollar each time, which is enough on arable soil	3 00
The stalks, husks, and hog corn, so called, will well pay harvesting, shelling, &c. I charge no rent to either crop.	

Corn, 35 bushels,	\$35 00
Expenses	10 00
	\$25 00 net income.
Now for the crop of wheat,—nothing is to be charged to it except the extra expense of the seed, being	\$2 00
Reaping	2 00
The straw fails to pay the thrashing if an average crop of 17 1-2 bushels, by at least	1 50
	\$5 50
Crop 17 1-2 bushels at 1,50 is	26 25
Expenses out	5 50
	20 75

I am aware that he will say 35 bushels of corn is more than an average crop in Maine. Not where the land is first made rich enough to produce 17 1-2 bushels of wheat to the acre and then ten dollars more laid out for manure. Aye, says he, but Maine is a cold place, of course the corn crop uncertain. I have lived in Maine more than half a century, and with truth can say that the corn crop in the County of Kennebec, has not failed to produce tolerably well, as often as the wheat crop, that by rust, theessian fly, smut, and the grain worm, or weevil so called, &c. has often caused the farmer to mourn the corn crop. To be sure, in 1816 no corn of consequence was raised in the Northern States, which produced the Ohio fever to an alarming degree, but did not cause farmers to attend enough to the variety, and cause them to plant none but such as they knew to be an early kind—this would have been a less expensive

and a more happy course. I know that for several years past we have had very small crops of corn, but those among us who were careful as to the kind planted did not fail to have it ripen. I make these statements and remarks in favor of raising corn, not to discourage the raising of wheat, for many cannot procure manure enough for corn and then they had better sow wheat. Corn I admit exhausts the soil much—this I like—I want none of your small miserable crops that take nothing from the land and of course are worth nothing. I agree that I love hasty pudding, and also that I am or have been a practical farmer in MAINE.

N. B. I am friendly to raising barley, but none of your oats.

Original

KEN. CO. AG. SOCIETY'S Cattle Show and Fair, holden at Winthrop, Oct. 9th and 10th, 1839.

Report of the Incidental Committee—Concluded.

SECT. 3. MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c. &c. *Machine for hulling Barley.* Piny Harris of Winthrop, exhibited Andrews Machine for Hulling Barley, Oats &c. The committee examined this machine while in operation. It is exceedingly simple in its construction. It hulls the barley very well indeed, after the rate of a bushel in fifteen minutes, without its being kiln dried. Mr Harris having pledged himself to put said machine into operation, at his shop for the convenience of the public, we think him entitled to the premium offered by the Society for the encouragement of such an enterprise, and accordingly award him the same.

Pitts Separator. The machine for thrashing and separating grain, invented and patented by Messrs J. A. & H. A. Pitts, was exhibited by Capt. Benjamin of Winthrop, who at present is engaged largely in the manufacture of them. As this machine has formerly received a premium, we can only say that the construction of it manifested skill and faithfulness in the manufacturer. The merits of the machine are now well known and duly appreciated, one hundred of them having been sold from one shop in a comparatively short time.

Seeley's Patent Steamer. This is a simple and durable construction for steaming Roots, hay and other fodder for swine or cattle, and also for boiling water in large quantities. It is made on the principle of exposing as large a surface of water to the influence of the heat as possible in a small space. Your committee believe it to be a very valuable and useful invention. It was entered by Capt. Wadsworth Foster of Winthrop, and we would recommend that he receive a diploma for introducing it among us.

Knitting Machine. A very ingenious machine for knitting stockings, and other articles, was exhibited by Mr Alton Pope of Hallowell. We do not know the inventor's name; but the ease and despatch with which the socks and stockings and trousers are knit, must be a cheering consideration to all *Barefooted* and *sans culottes* gentry. We would recommend that Mr Pope receive a diploma for introducing said machine into the county.

Self acting Cheese Press. A self acting cheese press was exhibited to the committee, we believe by Job Haskell Esq. of Livermore; although we find no regular entry of the same. The machine is decidedly a good one, and although friend Job does not now reside in the county, yet, as he is endowed with a considerable portion of *ubiquity*, we give him our good wishes for the sale of his wares, and hope he will prosper in a direct ratio with the celerity with which he moves about.

A Subsoil and a Paring Plough. A Plough constructed for the purpose of following the common plough to break the subsoil, without throwing out the dead earth from below; and another for Paring the surface of Bogs and other

soils, was exhibited by the Chairman of the committee.

The Paring Plough was manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason of Worcester Mass. and exhibited the usual good workmanship which characterizes all the work from that establishment.

This kind of plough is not yet used to any great extent in this State, but your committee think that its introduction not only into the State but into the bogs which are more or less abundant in every town should be strongly encouraged. These kinds of lands when subdued and put into a proper state for the production of grass, are among the most profitable that we have.

Horse Shoes. A pair of neatly turned Horse Shoes were exhibited, Marked No. 76 (T. W. Foss, Winthrop.) They evince good workmanship, and if the manufacturer can put them on to the hoof with corresponding skill, he must be entitled to the gratitude of all the Horses that come under his care and liberal pay from their owners.

Rohan Potatoes. Some noble potatoes of the Rohan "breed" were exhibited by Mr Isaac Shaw of Winthrop. Your committee are convinced that among all the humbugs of a humbugging age, this will finally prove a choice blessing to the farmer and to the farmer's cattle.

They do not think it so valuable for the table as many varieties now plenty among us. But for the piggery and the cattle yard it is an acquisition and we recommend that Mr Shaw receive a diploma for introducing them among us.

Marrow Squash. Some fine specimens of Marrow squash, the production only of two seeds, were exhibited by Rufus Moody of Monmouth.

We do not know the amount of pounds, but it was a large yield and is a favorable testimony of Mr Moody's skill and industry in farming.

Seed Corn. Specimens of seed corn were exhibited by Mr Eliphalet Folsom of Monmouth, and Capt. Thomas Pierce of Readfield, both of which were good, sound and ripe, we would recommend them to the purchasers of seed corn as having good varieties.

Rice Corn. An ear of Rice Corn was exhibited by Mr B. Southworth of Winthrop. This is a curious variety of corn having a small elongated semi-transparent kernel. Its qualities and uses we are unacquainted with.

Garden Seeds. A fine lot of beet, cucumber and onion seeds were exhibited by Mr D. Maston of Mt Vernon. They appeared to be ripe and good and we recommend him to purchasers of such articles.

Highland Shawls. In speaking of highland Shawls in a former part of this report your committee omitted mentioning the names of the several competitors who exhibited these beautiful articles of household manufacture. It is no more than an act of common Justice that they should receive honorable notice of their industry and skill in so useful an employment. The other entries were No. 38 (S. Page Jr. Readfield.) No. 50, (Unity White, Winthrop.) No. 62, (Mrs Martha P. Boynton, Monmouth.) No. 67, (Mrs. Tho. Pierce Readfield.) No. 87, Miss Betsey Tinkham, Winthrop.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. HOLMES, Per. Order.

LEGAL.

TRESPASS.

JOHN GOOCH vs. JESSE STEPHENSON.

This was an action of trespass, *quare clausum*, on the trial of which, before *Weston C. J.*, it appeared, that the plaintiff and defendant were owners of two adjoining fields, and that the separating fence between the fields was defective and ruinous; and that there had been

no assignment of the portion to be made by each by prescription, by agreement of the parties, or by the fence-viewers. The defendant's cattle, by reason of the insufficiency of the fence, escaped from his close into that of the plaintiff, and were there doing damage. The plaintiff became non-suit, and it was agreed, that it upon the facts, the Court should be of opinion, that the action could be maintained, the nonsuit was to be set aside, and the defendant was to be defaulted.

WESTON C. J.—As the law stood, prior to the separation, this action was maintainable. The cases of *Low v. Rust*, and of *Stackpole v. Healey*, cited for the plaintiff, are decisive upon this point. But the law as it then stood, has been changed. The statute of 1821, revised laws, ch. 128, § 6 provided, that no action of trespass, *quare clausum fregit*, should be maintained against the owner of neat cattle, breaking into a close from the high way or commons, where the fence of such close was not good and sufficient, provided such neat cattle were, at the time lawfully going at large on such commons or highways. The law however was left unchanged, with regard to cattle escaping from adjoining fields; and this action might still have been maintained at common law, notwithstanding the statute of 1821. *Little v. Lothrop*, 5 Greenl. 356. Then came the statute of 1834, ch. 137. The third section provides, that no action of trespass shall be maintained against the owner of cattle, breaking into the inclosure of another, through an insufficient fence; such cattle being lawfully on the opposite side thereof. In this predicament stands the case before us. The defendant's cattle, being lawfully upon the opposite side of the fence, through the insufficiency thereof, broke into the plaintiff's inclosure.

We have been referred to many cases, illustrating the principles upon which statutes should be construed, to which there is very little occasion to resort. The statute in question is too plain, direct and positive, to leave room to escape the force of its terms, by any technical rules of construction. If a statute gives merely a new remedy, where one before existed at common law, it is cumulative; and the party injured is at liberty to pursue either. And where a statute gives the same remedy, which the common law does, it is merely affirmative; as in that part of this section, which allows the party injured to impound or maintain trespass. But this does not affect or qualify the prohibitory part, which denies and withholds the remedy, under certain circumstances, where it existed before at common law. It has been insisted that justice and the security of rights, is best promoted by maintaining the remedy, as it before existed; but that is an argument, which addresses itself to the legislative power, and not to the judicial, whose duty it is to ascertain and give effect to what the legislature, within the limits of the constitution, have declared. If a party will surround his inclosure with a sufficient fence, and the cattle of others break in upon it, the law affords him adequate remedies. The inhabitants of unincorporated places, may not have the full benefit of the laws, in relation to partition fences. They may have to rely upon such equitable arrangements as may be dictated by the mutual interests of adjoining owners. The plain provisions of a general law are not to be defeated, or explained away, because they may operate less favorably upon a small portion of the community.

It is urged, that if the statute, upon which the defendant relies, forbids the remedy sought in this case, that part of it is unconstitutional. If it had authorized one man to interfere with the lands of another, it might be liable to this objection. But a party is liable to an action, who enters himself upon another's grounds, or

who turns on his cattle. And if cattle, lawfully on adjoining lands, stray where they have no right to go, they may be driven off. Or the owner of land may exclude the cattle of others, by sufficient fences, and if these are violated, he may seize and impound cattle doing damage, or maintain trespass against their owners. It was for the legislature to determine what protection should be thrown around this species of property; What vigilance and what safeguards should be required at the hands of the owner; and where he might invoke the aid of courts of justice. They have no power to take away vested rights; but they may regulate their enjoyment. Lands in this country cannot be profitably cultivated, if at all, without good and sufficient fences. To encourage their erection, it is undoubtedly competent for the legislature to give to the owners of lands thus secured, additional remedies and immunities.

We perceive nothing in the law, which violates or impairs the constitution; and, in our judgment, the plaintiff's action cannot be maintained.

Nonsuit confirmed

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

To preserve Cucumbers and melons. Take large cucumbers, green, and free from seed, put them in a jar of strong salt and water, with vine leaves on the top, set them by the fire side till they are yellow; then wash and set them over a slow fire in alum and water, covered with vine leaves, let them boil till they become green; take them off, and let them stand in the liquor till cold: then quarter them, and take out the seed and pulp: put them in cold spring water, changing it twice a day for three days. Have ready a syrup made thus: to one pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of ginger bruised, with as much water as will wet it; when it is quite free from scum, put in, when boiling, the rind of a lemon and juice; when quite cold, pour the syrup on the melons. If the syrup is too thin, after standing two or three days, boil it again, and add a little more sugar. A spoonful of rum gives it the West Indian flavor. Girkins may be done in the same way. One ounce of alum, when pounded, is sufficient for a dozen melons of a middling size.—*lb.*

BOOK OF USEFULNESS. Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime-water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame is clearer, and the tallow will not "run."

Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first; after it has become inured to the heat, it is not as likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water and let it heat gradually until it boils—then cool again. Brown earthen ware, particularly, may be tightened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they will wear; the dirt that collects under them grinds out the thread.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds and not rinsed. Luke-warm water shrinks them.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens.—Wrap them in good strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks slit into shreds are better than straw.

Brass andirons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place during the summer.

Use hard soap to wash your cloths, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood or put into wood. Always have your matches and lamp ready for use in case of sudden alarm. Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hands on them at once, in case of fire.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

Mr Holmes. The farmer who suffers his fields to be overrun with weeds, of any kind without an effort to destroy them, we consider very much to be blamed. The farmer should resist the beginning of the evil, and when he finds his farm invaded by an enemy in the form of thistles, white-weed, bur-weed &c. he should commence a vigorous attack and repel the enemy at a blow if it can be done without too much expense. But what does it mean to cut an acre of thistles close to the ground with a case knife and sprinkle salt on each plant, a task indeed! and I think the time should not be spared. A few years since, the best part of my farm was completely overrun with thistles. I have very nearly exterminated this pest upon my premises, and I think without any expense: thorough tillage, manuring thoroughly and thoroughly seeding when laying down to grass, and manuring when the thistles are in bloom, has "done up" the thistles and given them leave of absence. When hoed crops are upon the ground, my practice has been to hoe down the thistles four or five times during the season: my crops were excellent, and I can truly say that I think I destroyed my thistles without cost. A few years ago I had a large quantity of clover chaff in my barn, which I wished to have cleared out of my way. I sowed at the rate of 40 or 50 bushels of chaff to the acre, upon a piece of land which had before yielded thistles as "thick as hail stones." Mr Clover was good enough to take possession of the soil as the rightful occupant to the exclusion of Mr Thistle, and farther the fertility of the soil was increased so that the succeeding crops were much greater than before. Woe to the farmer who is stingy in the use of grass seed.

Now let us talk of white weed. Some of our farmers are very much alarmed and dread the appearance of this weed as much as if it were the ghost of their bitterest enemy. It is a pernicious weed undoubtedly, and if a farmer have but a few square rods of ground infested with this weed he should sprinkle brine and rid himself of the pest. But suppose a farmer has an acre of land overrun with this weed what is to be done? To exterminate bad weeds upon lands that are encumbered with stumps, stones and old logs is a difficult task indeed. Let all these obstructions be cleared away so that the plough may turn a complete unbroken furrow, and to a good depth, from one end of the field to the other. Then let this acre be put to hoed crops: corn is the best of all, for the stalks grow in a straight direction, and we may cut down the weeds as often as necessary through the whole season without injury to the growing crop, if done with care. Let 30 or 40 loads of manure be put upon an acre; corn must be well manured and this will aid the succeeding crops, which growing rapidly will check the growth of weeds. After taking a crop of corn, sow for the next crop some kind of grain best suited to the soil and sow not less than 25 lbs of clover seed upon this acre: The next year a grass crop is to be grown and perhaps 2 bushels of plaster of paris sown evenly over the surface will force forward the clover which is struggling to take possession of the soil "in spite" of white weed. After taking a crop of

clover if the white weed is still obstinate it is good policy to try again with corn, always taking care to do work thoroughly and persevere till the object desired is accomplished.

By following the course I have mentioned a farmer may get rid of bad weeds without expenses, thorough tillage, thorough manuring and thoroughly seeding with grass seed is just what is wanted if no bad weed infested our fields. I know not Mr Editor what may be thought of what I have written, but I believe that the method I have recommended will exterminate the worst weeds under heaven, or at least render them harmless. R.

Rumford, Oct., 1839.

Original.

GROSS FRAUD.

Mr Holmes: Through your valuable paper I wish to inform my brother farmers of the great deception that has taken place with the traders in Hallowell, and else where, respecting the sale of clover-seed. When seed has been high and rather scarce, they send to Boston and purchase a kind of seed, that I am told comes from Germany, or somewhere else over the water, and sell it to us for our domestic seed, I am likewise told they get it much cheaper than ours, and of course make greater profits.

Now for the effect of this seed—I have bought some of it for 2 years past and sowed it say in 1837 and 1838, not knowing until the present year, that it was foreign seed, yet I was at a loss to conjecture what the reason was, that my clover did not grow as usual. The present year, a neighbor of mine gave me the reason. This seed will grow about 8 or 10 inches high and then it heads and blossoms, and by the time the herds-grass is in a fit state to be cut, the clover is all dead and the second crop begins to grow, and by this means I lose all my clover, or what I get, is so dead it is good for nothing, and it has about damaged me one half of my crop, and after mowing, it springs up again and heads about six or eight inches high, and I am told in the country where it originated it is sowed by itself and produces two crops a year.

It has damaged me for two years past from 40 to 50 dollars a year, all this takes place for the benefit of the trader, and as I have traveled through the neighboring towns the present year, I find I am not the only one who has been a sufferer by this fraudulent traffic, but thousands beside myself have suffered with me. This is no fiction. Immediately after I learnt the facts. I called on the man at Hallowell who sold me the seeds, and he was candid enough to acknowledge it, and told me that he had not been so wicked the present year, that he had sold me the right kind of seed. I say that such men as these, who knowingly and wilfully try to palsey the hand that feeds them, ought to be hung (if any one ought to be) without benefit of Clergy J. JEWETT.

Windsor, October 19th, 1839.

Original.

HOW TO DRY PUMPKINS.

Mr Editor:—Perhaps it may not be generally known that the more expeditious, as well as economical method of drying pumpkins for domestic use is in the following simple manner. Prepare the pumpkin and stew it the same as for immediate use, then lay it on trenches or tiers and dry it (not bake or scorch it) before the fire or in an oven moderately heated, or after baking. Care should be taken after it is dried to keep it as much as possible from damp air in wet weather, otherwise it may mould. All that need be done to prepare it for use is to soak it in milk or water some six or eight hours previous to its being wanted. It should not be spread out like a Jennie cake on the tin, but rolled after the manner of biscuit as it will frequently be necessary to turn it while drying.

The above is communicated at the request of a good housewife whom you may call

PRISCILLA.

West Sidney, Sept., 1839.

WONDERS OF THE HONEY BEE.

Hon. Isaac Hill:—I am pleased to find your Visitor what I anticipated it would be, the Register of the agricultural improvements of the day. I have read in it one or two treatises upon Bees, that family of insects which is the pattern of industry, system and good order, and which should have their habitations near the dwellings, and before the eyes of every farmer and horticulturist in the country. He who is fond of studying the wonderful works of Nature, will find but few subjects, which will more excite his curiosity than the history of the Bee.

The Bee possesses the united skill of the mason, the architect, the geometrician and the civilian. Many naturalists of this and other countries have devoted much time in searching out their habits, admiring their sagacity, and in giving to the world the result of their researches. They have learned much, and there is much more yet to be learned of this wonderful insect. I have myself kept bees for thirteen or fourteen years: I long since felt the necessity of preserving these little creatures from the barbarous custom of annual suffocation. For a while I tried the box-hive, but found my bees unwilling to enter it, and I lost several swarms in trying to force them into it. I abandoned this kind of hive, and finished a room in my garret, dark and tight, with a communication through the external wall of the house, through which to give them a passage way. I placed a hive of bees in this room, their entrance into the hive being on a level with this communication, and near to it. To this room I have a door from my garret, never accessible to children or intruders. The room should be made impervious to rats and mice, which are very fond of bees, sparing not even their weapons of defence. This young swarm soon filled their hive, and then commenced their operations, beneath, above, and around the hive, filling in their white virgin comb, without the aid of bars, slats or crosspieces to build to, from the roof of the house to the floor of their room. At times, I stole into this apiary, and by the aid of a light viewed the progress they were making, and the splendid columns of comb they were erecting. They had the benefit of the labor of all their increase—all their progeny; there was no swarming, no colonizing from this numerous family. Give bees room and they never swarm. Whoever heard of bees swarming from a hollow tree, till the space within was filled? After the second year of their operations, and during the coldest of the winter, while the bees all laid dormant at the centre of their nectarine pile, I took my family stores from the external layers, which always contain the whitest and purest in the storehouse, and is the only portion which can be taken without injury to the residue. For many years my table was supplied from this room with the choicest of sweets, from which many a friend has enjoyed a treat, and lingered to admire this simple contrivance for the preservation of the bee, and the store-house so well adapted to receive the fruits of his labor.

In 1834 my dwelling house was destroyed by fire, containing, in its garret, at least eight hundred pounds of honey, and of living beings a multitude which no man could number.

J. S. KEITH.

Oxford, Me., Aug. 1839.

Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

To free land from worms.—"Buckwheat sown on land will free it from wire worms, which in some years materially injure the corn crops; and salt will destroy all noxious weeds. If you doubt, try and see. W. E."

SOMERSET CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of this Society was held at Bloomfield, on Tuesday, Oct. 1, according to previous notice.

REPORT ON OXEN AND STEERS. The committee appointed to examine and award premiums on Oxen and Steers, ask leave to report.

There were entered for Premiums 14 yoke of oxen—your committee awarded the Society's first premium of \$4.00 to Isaac Hoxie of Fairfield, on a pair of 6 year old cattle, measuring 7 ft. 2 inches, handsome form, and worked well on the draft.

Second Premium of \$3.00 to Samuel Hight of Bloomfield, on a pair of 7 year old cattle measuring 7 ft. 2 inches, which also worked well—considering their weight were not equal to the other pair.

Third Premium of \$2.00 to Melzar Cushing of Bloomfield, on a pair of 5 year old cattle, measuring 7 ft., well built and quite handsome.

There were in the opinion of your committee, but little preference between these and the pair presented by Browning Gifford of Fairfield, which were equally as large, well made and good cattle, but taking into consideration the age &c., we were led to prefer the former.

Asa Holway of Fairfield, presented a pair of 6 year old cattle, measuring 7 ft. 6 inches, surpassed by none in beauty and size, (although they did not excel in work as did some others;) but as they were not raised in the country, did not come within the limits of an award of premium.

Daniel Snow Jr. of Bloomfield, presented a pair of 8 year old cattle, measuring 7 ft. 4 inches, which were a prime pair and hauled the load with as much apparent ease as any others, but not being raised in the county, did not come within our limits.

The oxen presented by Messrs Alex Barnard, Wm. F. Pitts, M. J. Webb, John Whiting, Zenas Gifford and Albert Wyman, were good, thrifty cattle, measuring about 7 feet each, and well worthy of being a source of pride to the owners.

Your committee thought best to try the strength of the oxen, therefore prepared a load of stones on a drag, that each yoke might have an opportunity—not that this should be the sole criterion to judge of their merits, but barely as one among many proofs, that they were worthy of our award.

Three year old steers. There were entered for Premiums 6 pair of 3 year old Steers. Your committee awarded the Society's first premium of \$2.50 to Wm. Paddock of Fairfield, on a fine pair measuring 6 ft. 5 inches.

Second Premium of \$1.50 to Wm. Bowerman of Fairfield, on a good pair measuring 6 ft. 3 inches. There was but little difference between these and two other pair, presented by John Otis of Fairfield and Abel Weston of Bloomfield, each measuring about the same, but that little was in favor of the first—the other two pair presented by Elijah Cleaveland and Eben Nay, were also good steers, especially Mr Cleaveland's which probably had been worked more than either the other pair.

Two year old Steers. There were entered for Premiums 5 pair of 2 year old steers. Your committee awarded the society's first premium of \$2.00 to Isaac Steward of Bloomfield.

Second premium of \$1.50 to Henry Lawrence of Fairfield—both these pair were very nice steers measuring 6 ft. each, and but little difference between them, but Mr Lawrence being on the committee preferred his should stand as 2d premium. The other three pair presented by Wm. Bowerman, Eben Nay and Jona. Adams, were good steers, but somewhat smaller than either of the two first.

One year old Steers. There were but one pair of one year old Steers entered, and those by Henry Lawrence of Fairfield, and being

well worthy of a premium, your committee awarded him the Society's first premium of \$1.50.

Steer Calves. There were but 2 pair of steer calves entered for premium, one by G. W. King of Bloomfield, and the other by John Otis of Fairfield, both of which being considered worthy of a premium, your committee awarded the Society's first premium of \$2.00 to G. W. King, and the 2d of \$1.00 to John Otis.

Your committee are of the opinion, should there be a premium offered on the best team, consisting of some 6 or 8 yoke of oxen from any one town, it would serve to call forth more oxen, and some of the excess would be of the best quality, having now been retained at home from having taken a premium last year, or not raised in the county, or from other causes, and thereby enlarge the number of competitors, and increase a still greater interest in this department—not that the society have any reason to complain of the number of oxen presented nor their quality, still it is believed with that improvement it will create more emulation and be more interesting and advantageous to the society and their friends,—we therefore recommend its adoption in future exhibitions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Per Order of the Committee.

ABNER COBURN.

SPECIFICATION OF A PATENT FOR MANUFACTURING SUGAR FROM BEETS.

Granted to Joseph Hurd, Jr., of the city of Boston, July 26th, 1838.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known, that I, Joseph Hurd, Jr., of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented an improved mode of manufacturing sugar from beets, by which the process is so much facilitated as to enable every cultivator to perform it in his own family, with great economy and efficiency; the apparatus employed not being costly in the first instance, and the operation being carried on, principally, by means of such utensils as every farmer already possesses.

The beets, after being taken from the ground and freed from all extraneous matter, are to be cut into slices, the thickness of which should not much exceed the eighth of an inch. I have invented a machine for the purpose of performing this operation, which is more effective than any other with which I am acquainted, and for which I have obtained letters patent of the United States. The beets are to be taken out of the ground as soon as they are perfectly matured, and are to be then stored in a cellar, or other suitable place, as otherwise they rapidly undergo a change unfavorable to the production of sugar; they are to remain in this situation until the arrival of the time for slicing and drying them. The proper period for this operation is the earliest season of frost; as, in my process, they are to be exposed to a freezing temperature, so as to freeze, and dry them in the air immediately after they are cut. This freezing is an essential point in my process; this, together with the dispensing with the use of lime, and the producing of sugar without molasses, may be denominated its characteristic features. To dry the beets after slicing them, they may be spread out upon laths, or upon netting, or in any other manner in which they will be most completely exposed to the frost, and to the wind; the desiccation, when sliced as above directed, requires but a short space of time, and is effected without injury to the saccharine principle. After being thus frozen and dried, the subsequent steps of the process may be performed at any time, as not the slightest injury will result from keeping the beets in a dry state for any length of time.

When it is desired to proceed to obtain the

sugar from the beets immediately, they may be subjected to the freezing process only, then thawed, and submitted to pressure; they will then readily yield the greater part of their juice, which they would not have done if pressed prior to their being frozen. The pressed slices, with the residuum of the sugar contained in them, may afterwards be dried, and kept as food for cattle.

When the sugar is to be extracted from the dried beets, which may be done at any season, they are to be steeped in pure water, which will take up all the soluble matter, an effect consequent upon the change produced in the beet by freezing. The quantity of water need only be such as shall suffice to cover the beets, and may be about one-half of that which was lost in the process of drying. The soluble materials consist principally of the sugar, the mucilage, and a portion of coloring matter. To free the sugar from the mucilage and coloring matter, I generally acidulate the water before pouring it upon the dried beets, by adding to it a minute portion of sulphuric acid; the quantity of this cannot be easily designated, otherwise than by observing that it shall be no greater than shall suffice to render the acid taste just perceptible. Sometimes I add the water alone, and after allowing a sufficient length of time for it to take up all the soluble matter, which may be from three to four hours when cold water is used, but a much shorter period will suffice with hot water, I drain off, and press out the solution from the residual matter, and then add thereto the sulphuric acid, as before directed. In the former mode but little of the mucilage and coloring matter is taken into solution; in the latter, they are precipitated, or so far disengaged from their combination with the sugar, that they separate in the form of scum, and are readily removed when the liquid is boiled.

The liquid thus prepared, is to be put into a boiler, and placed over a fire, a portion of the white of eggs, or other fining, being added. When brought to a boiling heat a scum will rise, which is to be removed after damping, or taking the kettle from the fire, which is to be repeated as long as any scum rises.

The next operation is to filter the liquor through animal charcoal, (ivory or bone black.) A stratum of two or three inches in thickness will suffice for every useful purpose, when the previous preparation has been used as above directed. The sirup will come through perfectly fine, and nearly as colorless as water; there will, however, be a very slight yellowish green tinge, resulting, apparently, from the presence of a peculiar principle in the beet; this material separates when crystallization takes place; although its quantity is minute, and its weight scarcely appreciable, it will, if left among the crystals, occasion an adhesion of the particles, and a tendency to deliquescence; it should therefore be got rid of, and this is easily effected. All that is necessary is to pour a quantity of white sirup upon the crystallized sugar after it has been pressed, so as to moisten it throughout, and then press it again. This operation requires but little time, and should be repeated until the sugar is fit to pack.

The evaporating of the water from the sugar, preparatory to its crystallization, may be in great part performed over an open fire without danger of injury; it may be completed by placing the evaporating pan in a vessel of water kept at about 150 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer. When this is performed early in the season, or by taking beets which have been frozen and dried at the proper time, there will not be the smallest portion of molasses produced, the whole of the sugar being crystallizable. In very cold weather, a large part of the water may be removed in the form of ice, by allowing it to freeze, and much labor and fuel be thus saved.

When the clarified sirop is sufficiently concentrated, small brilliant crystals will appear upon the sides and bottom of the vessel, and a crust soon forms over the surface of the liquor; the crystals go on increasing in size, and that portion of the sirop from which the air is excluded continues in a perfectly clear and liquid state; but if the sirop be at this time stirred, it becomes opaque, and of milky whiteness; a deposition of fine white sugar then takes place, and whatever of impurity may have remained in the liquor will rise to the surface; this portion crystallizes more slowly than the other, but by drawing it off, and again exposing it to heat, it will readily form good sugar.

Having thus fully described the process which I have devised for the manufacturing of beet sugar, I do hereby declare, that what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by letters patent, is the preparing of the beets for the subsequent steps of the process, by exposing them, in thin slices, to the action of frost, after which they may be directly thawed, and submitted to pressure; or they may be dried by a current of cold air, and treated in the manner set forth, at any convenient time; it being always observed that when the process for the extraction of the sugar is commenced, it must be completed without delay, as upon this depends the ability to produce the sugar without molasses, and without the employment of lime to correct acidity. **JOSEPH HURD, JR.**
Farmer's Register.

SUMMARY.

TO OUR AGENTS. As the present volume is drawing to a close and we are about incurring expense to improve the next volume both in appearance and in the quantity and quality of the matter, we send a prospectus for vol. 8th to several of our friends and agents and solicit early and prompt attention to it. We feel grateful for the interest you have heretofore taken and hope by close and assiduous attention to our duty to deserve additional exertions on your part.

A DASH OF SNOW. We have had one of the finest autumns that we have known since 1830—warm and sunny until the 6th, when a young snow storm made its appearance. The snow fell an inch or two, but as the ground was not frozen any and the sun came out the next day, its duration was short.

The Somerset Journal says that a boy 6 years old, the son of Mr Joseph Dean of Madison, was killed one day last week by the falling of a cart body.

The number of emigrants to Missouri this year is 60,000. This is the largest number in any one year.

Fourteen hundred bushels to the acre. Mr Joseph D. Coe, of this city, has raised this season, from an ounce and a quarter of seed, 40 Rohan potatoes, weighing 18 lbs. which he tells us, after an accurate measurement of the ground occupied, is at the rate of 1440 bushels to the acre. He cut his seed into five tubers, and the produce is equal to 225 bushels of potatoes to one bushel of seed. The largest potato produced weighs about two pounds. The vines grew eleven feet three inches.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The Small Pox has made its appearance within a few days in Northport, a few miles from Belfast.

The Baltimore Sun says it is believed that the banks in that city will resume specie payment immediately.

Perpetual Motion Machine. A perpetual motion machine is in exhibition at Cincinnati.—The Whig states that the inventors make use of the expansive and contracting power of mercury, under the vicissitudes of temperature during the day and night. They deposit in a bulb or reservoir a quantity of the fluid, which as it expands, or contracts, rises or falls in a tube inserted at the top. In the mouth of this tube is a piston, with which a strong spiral spring is connected like a watch spring, and which is up by every change in the volume of the mercury, whether it be enlarged or diminished. This spring keeps a pendulum in perpetual motion.

The Right Spirit. A late number of the St. Louis Republican says six roulette tables, two faro banks, and

a lot of other gambling utensils too numerous to particularize, all valued at \$2000, were to be publicly burnt that day by the Sheriff. They were seized at the races.

Cochran, who has attracted so much attention of late with his patent fire-arms, has recently completed a brass six pounder, which can be discharged ten times in a minute. It was made in Springfield, Mass. and is intended for Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt.

Naval. We have seen letters from a person on board the U. S. frigate Columbia, dated Macao Roads, May 10th 1839. The crew had suffered severely by small pox, and afterwards by dysentery. Since leaving the United States, 29 deaths had occurred on board the Columbia, and a considerable number on board the John Adams.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Gen. Jackson. Nashville papers to Oct. 18th make no mention of the death or sickness of Gen. Jackson. The late report of his decease was doubtless without foundation.

Parker C. Prescott has been appointed Post Master of Newport, in Penobscot county.

The city of Mobile has been placed under martial law. The panic and excitement in consequence of the late successful attempts to burn the city, have been beyond all parallel. The President and Directors of the State Bank have tendered \$10,000 as a succor to the poor. Among all classes of those burnt out, great distress prevailed. Several persons have been arrested under circumstances, which make it almost certain that they were among the incendiaries who fired the city.

Tight Lacing. "I think the practice is a public benefit," said a gentleman. "A great public benefit," exclaimed a friend, "how can it be, do not you see that a great many of our young ladies are ruining their healths and losing lives by it?"—"Yes yes," returned the other, "but my dear fellow, do you not see that it kills off only the fools and we shall have all wise ones by and by!"

Mr Gravillon, a French importer, of New York, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum by order of the Chancellor. He is said to be worth \$900,000.

Death at a Horse Race. A young man was killed at Berwick, Pennsylvania, a few days ago from having been thrown against a tree whilst riding a race. The citizens immediately called a meeting to suppress horse racing.

Owing to the want of mills and the inability to get to market, from the low state of the water, wheat is selling at 37 1-2 cents a bushel and flour at \$10 or \$12 per barrel in Rock River County, Illinois.

FOREIGN.

Later from England. By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, which arrived at New York, on Tuesday night, the papers of that city have received London and Liverpool dates to the evening of the 28th Sept.

The Harvest. Accounts are greatly at variance concerning the harvest. The weather for the ten days previous to the 28th, had been more favorable and in some parts of the country, heavy crops have been got in, though in a somewhat damaged state. The papers, however, say that Wheat had been irretrievably injured, and that large orders for Grain have been sent to the Continent. Private letters, on the contrary, state that the Harvest is better than the papers represent it.

A suspension of Specie Payments by the Bank of England, was freely talked of, and many believed would speedily take place. It was reported that the Bank had been compelled to seek assistance from Hamburg, similar to that obtained from the Bank of France.—This belief was founded on the fact that bills to a large amount, endorsed by an eminent house in Hamburg, in favor of the Chief Cashier of the Bank, had been paid by several houses in London.

The U. S. Bank Drafts, protested by Hottinguer & Co. had been accepted at length by the House of Rothschild. They amounted to 10,000,000 of francs.

The cotton market was still heavy, and American qualities had rather declined.

Incendiarism were becoming frequent in different parts of England, chiefly among hay and corn ricks, and the like, and are attributed to the malevolence of the disappointed Chartists.

Turkey and Egypt. Matters at Constantinople and Cairo remained for the most part in statu quo. Mehemet still adhered to his terms—and his obstinacy sadly perplexed the representatives of the five powers—or some of them. A manifesto, guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish empire and the maintenance of the present dynasty, had been presented to the Sultan

by the ambassadors of England, France and Austria; but it is said that those of Russia and Prussia had refused to sign it.

France. The treaty with Texas, was signed at Paris on the 25th of Sept., but would not be published until ratified by the Senate of the republic.

Placards, exciting the laboring classes to insurrection in consequence of the high price of bread, had been posted up in Paris.

The harvest in France was not below an average, but prices were high, and a deficiency was seriously feared. In Paris and other large cities, the people were demanding a free importation of foreign grain.

The Duke Decazes had been employed by the King of France to treat with Don Carlos for a formal renunciation of his claims to the throne; and it was intimated that the King's next step would be a marriage between one of his sons and the young Queen Isabella.

Payments.

We again commence publishing a list of payments which we now intend to continue so long as our subscribers shall pay us anything to acknowledge. The present list was hastily copied from our books, and there may be some errors in it, which we would thank those interested to point out the first convenient opportunity. Later payments will be acknowledged hereafter.

H G O Morton, Winthrop, to No 1 vol. 8; I Morse do 1 v 8; H Whitehouse, Troy, 26 v 7; K Marston, Waterville, 1 v 7; L Allen, Augusta, 26 v 7; W Hamlin, Sidney, 1 v 7; Oakes Howard, Winthrop, 26 v 7; M Ricker, Bradford, 1 v 8; Atwood & Son, Bangor, 1 v 8; E Porter, Strong, 1 v 8; A G Chandler, Calais, 1 v 8; D Shaw Jr. Wests Mills, 1 v 7; W Bryant, Fairfield, 1 v 8; T Barbrick, Dixmont, 6 v 8; W Edgerly, Exeter, 26 v 7; T Haskell, E Livermore, 1 v 7; L Y Daly, Litchfield, 1 v 8; Rev O Briggs, Hampden, 1 v 8; Gen S Shaw, Cherryfield, 1 v 8; H Parlin, E Winthrop, 19 v 8; Stewart & Galloway, Bowdoin, 10 v 8; C Howard, Litchfield, 49 v 7; H Whittier, Farmington, 42 v 7; L Ellsworth, Avon, 1 v 8; H Aubens, Bath, 26 v 7; G Clark, Foxcroft, 26 v 7; J Greene, Bangor, 1 v 7; J Haws, P. M., Corrina, \$6; S D Fogg, Winthrop, 1 v 8; D Carr, do. 26 v 7; S Norcross, Chesterville, 1 v 8; J Newhall, Jefferson, 1 v 7; J Fuller, Livermore, 26 v 7; B Small, Bowdoinham, 24 v 7.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Nov. 4., 1839.
(From the New England Farmer.)

At Market 1420 Beef Cattle, 1250 Stores, 4500 Sheep and 670 Swine. Several hundred Beef Cattle, and more than two thousand Sheep unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We again reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$6 75 a \$7 00. Second quality, \$5 57 a \$6 25. Third quality, \$4 50 a \$5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—\$5 00 for Mess Cattle, and other Nos. in proportion.

Stores.—Sales dull and prices heretofore obtained not sustained. We quote Yearlings \$10 a \$13. Two Year Old \$15 a \$26.

Cows and Calves.—Unusually dull. We noticed only two sales \$27, \$45.

Sheep.—Prices have further declined. We quote lots \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 81, \$1 92, \$2 25, \$2 50.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-4 a 5 1-2 for barrows. At retail 5 1-2 a 6 for sows, 6 1-2 a 7 for barrows.

Married.

In Boston Col. John McClintock of Boothbay, to Miss Sarah D. B. Clark of Boston.

In Parkman, Mr Cyrus H. Follett of Wellington, to Miss Demarees Herrington.

Deaths.

In Skowhegan on the 19th ult. Mrs. Rachel, wife of Daniel Steward, aged 79.

In Madison, Mr Franklin Squire, aged about 40.

In Peru, Ill. 28th ult. of bilious fever, Mr. Wm. Harvey, Jr. formerly of Hallowell, aged 23.

In Sumner, Abigail, wife of Seth Sturtevant, aged 85 years and seven months.

In Belgrade, Jonathan Yeaton, aged 82, a revolutionary pensioner.

In Foxcroft, Thatcher Blake, aged 65.

In Bowdoinham on the 4th inst. Harriet Amelie, youngest child of Simeon Paine, aged 3 years. She was burnt to death, her clothes having taken fire while the parents were temporarily out of the room.

In Danville, Ill. Elisha B. Neal, formerly of New Sharon Me. 26.

Hulling Barley.

THE subscriber has in operation at his shop in Clark's Buildings a machine for hulling barley. Those who have the article clean and dry, and wish to have it converted into RICE will please call and see. Also on hand nice and common Bedsteads of the best materials and workmanship, cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. All kinds of turning done at short notice.

PLINY HARRIS.

Winthrop, Nov. 9, 1839.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber sometime in August last, a steer calf described as follows, to wit: Of a light brindle color, a small star in the forehead—some white spots on the body—large size. Whoever will give information where said calf may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

COLUMBUS HAINS.

East Livermore, Nov. 6, 1839.

C. M. LADD, has just received a prime assortment of West India Goods and family Groceries, among which are the following, viz:

1st chop Naples Soug. and Green Tea—St. Domingo and Java Coffee—Light Brown, White Havana and Leaf Sugar. Cotton, Factory and Woolen Goods. Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Saleratus, SPERM OIL, Winter rectified Bleached Whale do. and nearly all kinds of fish for table use, including a first rate lot of Dried Halibut, do. Heads, Napes and Fins. Also Corn Meal, Flour and Fruit, and he will sell VERY CHEAP for cash or Country Produce.

Hallowell, October 31, 1839.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

An additional act to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any person shall hereafter purchase of the State, for the purpose of occupation, and improvement, any of the settling lands, and shall become an actual settler thereon, he and his heirs, shall hold one hundred and sixty acres of the same, with the buildings and improvements, exempt from attachment on mesne process and execution for the period of ten years, provided that he or they shall so long continue in the actual occupation and improvement of the same: Provided however, that this Act shall not extend to exempt from attachment as aforesaid, property to an amount exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars; and provided also that when the land so purchased, as aforesaid, with the improvements, shall exceed the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, the excess shall not be protected by any of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that whenever any execution creditor shall desire to have his execution levied upon so much of the real estate of his debtor as is made subject to attachment by the aforesaid provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the appraisers, after first taking the oath prescribed by law, in the first place, to set off to said debtor in execution, so much of the estate as may be of the value of one thousand five hundred dollars, which estate shall be so set off as best to include the buildings and improvements, if the said debtor shall desire it, and the residue of the estate, if any, shall be subject to be set off on execution, in the same manner, as other unincumbered real estate of such debtor, and in no other way shall said estate be subject to attachment.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect, from and after its approval by the Governor.

In Senate, Feb. 26, 1839. This Bill was read twice and refused a passage. Sent down for concurrence.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

House of Representatives, March 9, 1839.—This Bill having had three several readings, the House nonconcurred the Senate in refusing the same a passage, referred the same to the next Legislature, and ordered it to be published in all the newspapers in this State, that publish the laws of the State. Sent up for concurrence.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Clerk.

In Senate, March 11, 1839. The Senate receded from the vote refusing this Bill a passage, and concurred with the House in referring the same to the next Legislature and order to publish the same in all the newspapers in this State that publish the laws of the State.

WILLIAM TRAFTON, Secretary.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Augusta, Oct. 5, 1839. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

Attest, A. R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

Notice.

DR. BAILEY would respectfully inform the public that he has removed from the Village and located himself for the present in the east part of the town and occupies a part of the house belonging to E. Bailey (about two miles east of the Village) where he will faithfully attend to all business belonging to the several branches of his profession which may be entrusted to his care.

cop. 3w. 41.

Winthrop, Oct. 25, 1839.

Stock For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Six young Oxen. Eight Cows, Three Horses and One Hundred Sheep. A liberal credit will be given on good security if required. He also offers for sale the farm upon which he now lives.

LEVI CHANDLER

Winthrop, November 1, 1839

OWEN DEALY, Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity that he still continues to carry on the tailoring business at his old stand in Winthrop Village.

O. D. would say to those who are in need of winter clothing, that he has just received the fall and winter fashions, and will be happy to wait on those who will favor him with their custom.

Cutting done at short notice.

Two Girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance. Also two coat makers, to whom good wages will be paid.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the Last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1839.

JOSEPH A. METCALF, Guardian of GEORGE W. THOMAS, of Winthrop, in said county, non compos, having presented his 1st account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

42 H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register, pro tem.

New Works on Agriculture and Horticulture.

WEEKS, JORDAN & Co. 121 Washington street, Boston, have in course of publication a series of practical works on the Theory and Practice of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture and Farming and Gardening in all their varieties, also on Swine Horses, Cattle, Bees, Silk, Beet Root Sugar, the Dairy, Manures, &c. The works will be by the very best authors, and will be printed and bound in handsome style, and where necessary, illustrated with engravings. Some of the series are already published and others in press. they will be sold separately or in sets as may be desired.

The Works Published are

1. Kenrick's Silk Grower's Guide, a practical work on the growing of the Mulberry, with some instructions concerning the Silk Worm and its product.
2. Cobb's Silk Manual, with twenty engravings of Machinery, Worms, Reels, Leaves, &c. Mr. Cobb is so well known as a pioneer in the Silk Culture, and his experience has been so extensive that his work will be found one of the very best for the American Silk Culturist.
3. Fruit-Garden Companion, by E. Sayers, a practical Gardener, author of the "Flower Garden Companion." The Post says, "Mr Sayers has proved himself a thorough master of his subject, and his work cannot fail to be highly popular with the votaries of that beautiful science."
- The following are nearly ready or in preparation,
 1. The Economy of the Hog Pen, or the Raising and Fattening of Swine for the State of Massachusetts
 2. The Economy of Manure, or the Method, Materials and Mode of making Manures.
 3. Flower Garden Companion, new edition, by E. Sayers, author of "Fruit Garden Companion."
 4. Culture of the Dahlia and Cactus, a practical Treatise on its culture, varieties, situation, description of a good Flower, and the management of the Cactus Tribe in a greenhouse and in the room.
 5. Kitchen Garden Companion, by an experienced Gardener.
 6. The Apiary, or rearing Bees, &c. &c.
 7. Practical Agriculture, for the general Farmer. By a well known writer.
 8. The Dairy—Cows, Milk, Butter, Cheese, &c.
 9. The Farrier, or a Treatise on Raising, keeping and treatment of the Horse, Disease, &c.

Every one acquainted with the Agricultural prospects and past progress of our country feel that it has advanced as much within the past ten years, as it had for the previous half century, and the works issued in our FARMERS' LIBRARY will partake of the spirit of the times. [42

Whitman's Thrashing Machines for Sale.

A Few of these excellent machines are now on hand, and may be obtained, with or without Cleansers, by applying to the subscriber.

Cylinder Thrashers without Horse Powers may also be had.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, Sept. 12, 1839.

HARD WARE AND IRON STORE.

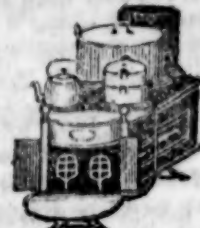
H. W. FAIRBANKS,

Farmington Centre Village,

OFFERS for sale a complete assortment of HARD WARE GOODS, such as Brass and Japaned Latches, Butts and Screws, Blind hangings, Bed screws, Door Locks, Carpenter's Tools, Knives and Forks, pen and pocket do., Sad Irons, and all other articles usually wanted by housekeepers and builders.

Saddlery.

Tin'd, Japaned and Brass plated Saddlery, such as Cockeys, Collar and Roller Buckles, Terrets, Pad Hooks, Pad Screws, Japaned Plated and Wood Hames, Patent Leather, &c. &c.



Stoves and Fire Frames.

The latest and most approved patterns of COOKING STOVES—FRANKLIN, BOX and PARLOR do. FIRE FRAMES of all sizes and prices from 6 to 15 dollars—Stove Apparatus—Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors—Hollow Ware, Cauldron Kettles—TIN WARE—Sheet Iron, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Stove pipe. LIVE GESE and RUSSIA FEATHERS, &c. &c.

Bar Iron and Steel.

English, Swedes and Russia Iron; Nail and Spike rods; Nail Plate; German and Cast Steel.

All of the above Goods will be sold very low for cash.

Farmington, Sept. 27, 1839.

tf37

TO the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition and Representation of JABEZ PRATT Administrator of the Estate of JOHN ADAMS, late of Greene, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal Estate of said deceased, which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said Estate by the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars and that a sale of part only of the real Estate of said deceased will injure the residue thereof. That the said administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all the real estate of said deceased. All which is respectfully submitted.

JABEZ PRATT.

County of Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held in Augusta on the Last Tuesday of October, 1839.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the Last Tuesday of November next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

H. W. FULLER, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register pro tem.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. Eveleth, Register pro tem.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the pasture of Abram French in Fayette, on or about the 5th inst. a horse belonging to DANIEL MARSTON, of Phillips. Said horse is five years old, of middling size—color dark red, with black mane and tail—long switch tail—a short neck, and of an active turn. Whoever will give information of, by mail or otherwise, or return said horse to the subscriber in Phillips, shall be handsomely rewarded.

W. H. JOSSELYN.

Phillips, Oct. 22d, 1839.

3w 12

Farm for Sale.

THE subscribers are desirous of selling the farm on which they now live, in Winthrop, two miles from the Factory, on the old road to Wayne. It contains 100 acres of land, well proportioned for mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland. Two houses, one barn, with shed, corn house, &c. An excellent well of water to the house, and another in the barn yard with a pump. A large orchard, partly grafted with the best of fruit. The buildings are in good repair, and there is about 300 rods of stone wall upon it. The soil is considered of the first quality for the production of wheat, hay and other crops usually raised in this country.

About 15 acres of land are now ploughed, and 6 acres are in a good state for a crop of wheat next season.

Said farm will be sold for \$1400, if applied for soon.

For farther particulars apply to

HOWARD & JOHN A. STEVENS.

POETRY.

Original.

AUTUMN.

The sear autumnal leaf again
Bespeaks the close of summer's reign;
The biting frost and chilling breeze,
Obey the season's stern decrees.

The vernal spring that saw the sun
Each day's successive journey run,
While mounting higher thro' the sky,
Has passed with all its fragrantcy.

Those tender plants that once were seen,
Just putting forth their vital germ,
Have reach'd and passed their gayest state,
And now bestow their wonted fruit.

The earth, where beauty once appeared,
By art unrivalled, now is sear'd
By boreal blasts that sweep the plain,
And usher in dread winter's reign.

'Tis thus with man. The spring of life—
How beautiful! and yet how brief!
How transient all the joys of youth!
How like the flowers that spring puts forth!

Thou summer, too, fit emblem art
Of man, while health and strength impart
Their powers, and bright that mental glow
That guides frail mortals while below.

But soon alas! the frost of age,
Like autumn's frosts that now presage
Stern winter, will bespeak life's wane,
And mind us of the closing scene.

Kind monitor art thou indeed,
Sear autumn! Teach frail man to read,
In nature's wane, his own decay,
And learn that soon he'll pass away.

O. P. Q.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. It is a matter of but little importance to us, whether the Queen of England is handsome or plain, lively or dull, sensible or stupid, but there seems to be a good deal of curiosity, after all, to know what sort of a woman she really is. Nearly all the various correspondents of the American press, who have visited England lately, have attempted a description, but these differ very much from each other, and seem to be tinged with the humor of the writer. We will give the substance of Willis' account of the popularity of Victoria, mostly in his own language.—When the Queen rode up, Mr. Willis, being an American, instinctively pulled off his hat, and stood uncovered, but soon found, to his surprise, that with the exception of a bald-headed nobleman, the Yankee stood alone in his homage to her majesty. Before he left America, he remarks, he expected to find the stamp of the new reign, on manners, usages and conversation, and all the outer forms of society: but he adds—"A good deal to my disappointment, I have looked in vain for even a symptom of the Queen's influence on any thing. She is completely isolated in England, as entirely above and out of the reach of the sympathies and common thoughts of society, as the gilt grasshopper on the steeple. At the opera and play, half the audience do not even know she is there; in the Park she rides in the throng, with scarce a head turned to look after her; she is unthought of and almost unmentioned at balls, routs and soirees; her personal appearance, modesty and mental qualities are as freely and much more coldly discussed, than those of the dancers at the opera; in short, the throne appears to stand on glass—with no one conductor to connect it with the chain of human hearts and sympathies." Willis intimates, in a succeeding paragraph, that the Queen and her Court are "in a measure unfashionable among those whose prosperity and wealth constitute them the leaders of society in London."

Boston Weekly Magazine.

Whiskers.—The Lady's book—good authority in such matters—thus speaks of the ridiculous dandy custom of wearing long whiskers. Doubtless it is one of the most desirable ob-

jects with young ladies and gentlemen to appear amiable in the eyes of each other; but it is quite as evident that they often mistake the proper course for the attainment of that object. Let us take for example, those beaux who labor so assiduously to cultivate huge whiskers, Boz locks, and mustaches. Could the suffrages of ladies be generally taken, we are inclined to think that those fancied improvements would be voted quite objectionable. For besides the immense waste of bear's grease which results from the use of those ornaments, they so effectually conceal the countenances of the wearers, that young ladies are sometimes unable to distinguish their own brothers and cousins. Persons who carry their faces behind a mask of this sort, cannot be supposed to possess clear consciences: for honesty and fair dealing have no motives for any such concealment.

Ladies, it is true, are sometimes fond of lap-dogs; cats and kittens, and these have whiskers and it may be that this circumstance caused the introduction of these appendages among the beaux. But a sheep, notwithstanding all that has been said about its simplicity, is a superior animal to any of those just mentioned, and a sheep wears no whiskers. And if the sheep had any choice in the matter, it would reject every addition of that kind which might be produced on its visage by such means as are employed among some of our own species; namely, the application of bear's grease, &c. In short, we may offer it as a general remark, that there is no valuable animal whose face is disfigured by such additions, either natural or artificial. And if our authority is worth any thing, such ornaments are by no means attractive to the more judicious portion of the female observers.

James Watt's boyhood.—A friend of Mr Watt one day came upon the young James, stretched upon the ground, tracing with chalk all sorts of cross lines. "Why do you suffer this child thus to trifle away his time?" exclaimed the visitor; "send him to school." "You will do well to delay your judgment," said the father; "before condemning him, be good enough to find out his occupation." The harsh judgment was speedily reversed. The child of six was solving a problem in geometry. "James," said Mrs Muirhead one day to her nephew, "I never saw any boy more given to trifling than you are; can't you take a book and employ yourself usefully? There you have been sitting a whole hour without speaking a single word. Do you know what you have been about all this time? You have done nothing but shut and open and open and shut the lid of the tea-kettle: and first you have put the saucer in the steam from the spout, and then you have held the silver teaspoon in it, and then you have done nothing but pore over them, and bring together the drops formed by condensation, on the surface of the china or the clear spoon. Aren't you ashamed of spending your time in that way?"—*M. Arago's Eloge.*

The Ohio.—No river in the world rolls for a thousand miles a current so peaceful. Its tributaries wind through as many valleys in ten different States. The Tennessee, the first in size, having passed a navigable course through three States, for more than one thousand miles, falls into the Ohio river fifty miles above its mouth; the Cumberland—sixty two miles—being navigable for steamboats to Nashville, and for keelboats three hundred miles further; the Wabash, two hundred miles; Green River, two hundred miles, and two hundred yards wide at the mouth; the Kentucky, five hundred and four miles, and navigable one hundred and fifty miles; Great Miami, four hundred and eighty-two miles; Great Kenawah, eight hundred and fifty miles—navigable sixty four miles to the salines, where annually is made from five to seven hundred thousand bushels of salt.—Great

Muskingum, nine hundred and fifty miles. These are the principal auxiliaries which give substance and strength to the Ohio. In its course of more than a thousand miles, it washes six States, and with its tributaries, has more than five thousand miles of navigable waters. Its mean width is six hundred yards, with the exceptions of its lowest fifty miles, the average width of which is one thousand yards. The average rapidity of its current is three miles an hour. It rises fifty or more feet. At low water, its surface at Cincinnati is supposed to be one hundred and thirty feet below the level of Lake Erie, and four hundred and thirty above the tide water of the Atlantic. Such is the Ohio.

Whitman's Thrashing Machines for Sale.

A Few of these excellent machines are now on hand, and may be obtained, with or without Cleansers, by applying to the subscriber.

Cylinder Thrashers without Horse Powers may also be had
LUTHER WHITMAN.
Winthrop, Sept. 12, 1839. 35

South Down Rams and Bedford Pigs for Sale.

RAMS of a cross between a full blood South Down ram and merino ewes. Said Rams were one year old last May and June,—their average weight 115 lbs.

Also a full blood Bedford sow, about 16 months old, a first rate breeder, having brought 13 pigs at a litter—2 pairs of them one month old (after a boar I sold to go to Ohio) and 2 Boars and one Sow from two to four months old—all of which will be sold at a reduction from spring prices if applied for soon. MOSES TABER.
Vassalboro', 10th mo. 10th, 1839. 39

Notice.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the first day of the Cattle Show in Winthrop, a valuable Walking Cane, made of whalebone, about three fourths of an inch wide, and one half an inch thick. Said cane was black and polished in the neatest manner, and set in pearls about eight or nine inches from the head down, and twisted once round with a very true turn. It was taken near the meeting house in Winthrop, while under my seat as I was eating some dinner. The head was ivory, and my name was on it.

A. N. GIVEN.

Wales, Oct. 18, 1839.

3w40

Attention Mechanics.

WILL be sold for cash or good security, or exchanged for a small farm on the most reasonable terms, a shop three stories high, the first of stone and the others of brick, and all built of the best materials and in the most workmanlike manner, together with a good water privilege for carrying extensive machinery, and about one quarter of an acre of land, at the mouth of the twenty mile River (so called) in Turner.

Any person wishing to engage in mechanical business, of almost any kind, will find a rare chance by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or at the office of SAM'L P. BENSON, Esq. Winthrop. ANDREW H. LORD.
East Turner, Sept. 30, 1839. 6w38

Tannery for Sale in Greene.

THE Tannery occupied by MERRICK LAMB of Greene Corner, is now offered for sale. It is well situated for business, being the only establishment of the kind in town. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, Stable Bark-house, Currier's shop, Beam-house and Woodshed. For terms apply to Capt. LAMB, on the premises, or to (42tf) E. BARRELL.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, Editor.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.